KANSAS.

The Leavemoorth (Kaneae) Journal coarsely assails this paper for its mistaken assertion that the Provery party in that Territory had held no Legislaction since that of March 30, 1855, when they actually did hold one in October last, and chose a new Legislature-or at least a House. This election, being held just on the heel of the murder of Phillips and the breible expulsion of the Free-State men from Leavenworth, and being a purely partisan concern, which the Free-State men utterly ignored, made no impression en our memory, and had been forgotten when made the statement which The Journal so roughly

We pardon our cotemporary his bad manners, since they are evidently induced by ill nature. The issue before us groans over the defection of The Squatter

Sovereign, and thus continues:

"The Doniphan Constitutionalist, also heretofore claiming to be a National Democratic paper, we understand has been bought out by Jim Lane! One after another of our presses fall and worship at the feet of Mannon. Will not men of unwavering fidelity make up other presses, that will not sacrifice principle to interest?"

The sacrification of the death of Wee B. Cod.

The same issue laments the death of Wm. B. Goddard, "an uncompromising Pro-Slavery man," shot in a fray by J. M. Totum, another of the breed, and the bogus Sheriff of Jefferson County. It has a list of "National Democratic" County Vigilance Committees, and an urgent recommendation of William Perry as a "National Democratic" candidate for the bogus Conctitutional Convention, wherein Mr. Perry is thus

"To the Pro-Slavery cause he has ever proved himand willing to risk his all—even life itself—in its de-

Enough said! Mr. Perry will "pass. As to the bogus Registry, The Journal asserts that all have had a chance to get registered, and that "if any bave failed so to do, it has been their fault, and not the fault of the Democratic party."

The Leavenworth Times-a very moderate and cautions Free-State organ-thus responds to its New-York namesake and The National Era on the policy of the Prec-State men's voting or abstaining at the bogus

Constitutional Election:

"Had the Free-State men concluded to go into the election for delegates, and so expressed themselves at their Convention, a very different state of things to what prevails to-day would exist in the Territory.

When the act was passed, it was intended by its what prevails to-day would exist in the Territory.
When the act was passed, it was intended by its originators that the Pro-Slavery party should, by hook or by crook, cotrol the election under it. It cannot for a moment be supposed—knowing, as the leaders of that party do, that the Free-State mon largely out number them—that they would submit the vital question to the arbitrament of a fair and impartial election. However much we may execute the policy and practice of the ex-'Law-and-Order' party of Kansas, we cannot truthfully call its leaders fools. And more than this, the Keristry shows beyond a question that than this: the Registry shows beyond a question that the intention was to get control of that Convention at

"The more conservative of them may take some pains to have the thing seemingly fairly done; and the reason of this is, that the Free-State men refusing to

reason of this is, that the Free-State men returning to wote makes fraud impolitic.

"Will The National Era and N. Y. Times answer this question? Do you, or either of you, think that these men—who, the Free-State men think, hold the offices they exercise without having been properly elected thereto, and who desired to perpetuate their power and reign in the Territory—would have devised a scheme by which they would be forever politically prostrated? They have the management of the whole thing in their own hands, and can blow het or cold to mit the circumstances. This is what they have been

prostrated? Iney have the mangement are stated in thing in their own hands, and can blow hot or cold to suit the circumstances. This is what they have been doing—what they will do again.

"It is a very easy matter for men in the East to sit down in their offices, all the comforts of settled society within convenient reach, and dictate what Free-State men here should do—whether wisely or unwisely.

Query? They talk about taking a ceusus, and polling votes, and counting noses, &c. This is all easily done in an old settled country, where men may have occupied the same houses and farms for many years; but here, with so many daily accessions to our numbers, a man don't know his neighbors, and taking a census would require a visit to kinest every voter's house. This would cost time and money, of which this people have but little to spare. They are perfectly satisfied that Slavery can't be but nominal, if authorized at all, and that the Legislature will soon be Free-State, when the matter can be fixed up to suit a majority of the People.

when the matter can be fixed up to suit a majority of the People.

"The position of the Free-State party is entirely misunderstood in the States. This party has not, as some
suppose, determined to abstain forever from voting.
They have resolved only not to vote at the coming
election for Delegates. They have not resolved to
abstain from voting if the instrument this proposed
Convention shall frame be submitted to the People.
They have not determined not to vote at the election
for members of the next Legislature, or for a Delegate
to Congress. And they will not so determine unless
some unforeseen emergency should arise. They are
ready to vote at any time when they can do so honorably and fairly: but they will not be bullied by open
enemies, nor cajoled by pretended friends into a measare which would result in certain disaster."

THE ACTING GOVERNOR IN A QUAN-

DARY.

LECOMPTON, K. T., May 13, 1857. Mr. Secretary Stanton is beginning to learn a Ettle about Kansas affairs. He has not seen much of them yet, only one phase, and that the peaceable, but it nevertheless appears to have evolved a few ideas from his brain. The people have been waiting very patiently for the collection of the taxes and other intimated modes of "enforcing the laws," with threats of which the whole Border-Ruffian faction have been regaling us, and with which even his Excellency thought fit to inaugurate his advent. The bogus "laws," like those of the Medes and Persians, "alter not;" that is they re-main in the very general contempt into which they fell at first.

Mr. Stanton has adopted, and for the week pas has been making his chief policy, a "masterly inactivity," which all the admirers of that kind of man agement might behold with admiration. He declared in Lawrence and elsewhere that he would "enforce the laws," and when the people of Lawrence shouted
"never!" he said, "then it is war to the kuife, and
"the kuife to the hilt." The acting Governor has
thought better of it. He meant it only in a Pickwickian sense, or in bravado. I offer this as an apology for him, for I do not believe that at the nt he spoke there was in his "heart of hearts a ferocious ogre with a bowie-knife dabbled up to the handle. His Excellency merely intended to quell the storm, just as his compatriots are in the habit of doing by hurling the marsnatha "Abolitionist" at all who may happen to differ with them on the policy of slavery. The spontaneous and frank the policy of slavery. The spontaneous and frank sentiment of the people of Lawrence may have been criticized by the se who are willing to bow down before anything on two legs that is called a Governor, but it was right, and, it seems, has done his Excellency good. It was a ruler telling the people over whom accident had given him power that he mean to despotize over them, and it was a fearless peopl telling that ruler that he must not. Like Rehoboam he new-fledged satrap said, "My father made you, yoke Accry, but I will add thereto," and manly coices said, as of old, "What portion have see in "David to your tests, oh Israel," Gov. Stanton is a living evidence to-day that there is some sense in talking plain. He has weighed the matter care-fully, and has come to about as sensible a conclusion as a man in his situation could arrive at. He had no idea of going into a "knife" game, and to the "hilt," with people who had knives too, and who

recemed nothing loth to use them.

I have just heard of a conversation that Secretary has had with some Free-State men. Th acting Governor is holding his determination the "laws" enforced, under advisored laws" enforced, under advisement. He has even gone the singular length of examining "laws" themselves since his visit to Lawrence might have been more creditable to him had he this before he volunteered any gratuitous zeal about their enforcement; but we will not be captious. There must be some little that is good about Mr. Secretary Stanton-perhaps a great deal. He came bere a Southern gentleman-an avowed slavery-extensionist. He was appointed to office under the satronage of a party which makes the enforcement the bogus usurpations the holy of nonce instruc-ditional temple. He came under special instruc-ditional temple. He came under special instruc-sistence these enactments." Under these ations the holy of holies in their sircumstances it is not wonderful that he should

have taken the course he did. He arrived here have taken the course he did. He arrived here crammed full of the idea, and began to somit it out the moment he sniffed the air of Kansas. But the People said "Never!" and Stanton, like a sensible man, pansed to consider. And here I would stop to note, for the benefit of all free-spoken souls, that had the People been "conservative" and avoided taking so blunt a position, or had they looked afraid or backed down in any of the fifty creditable ways in spice, such things can be done. Secretary Stanwhich such things can be done, Secretary Stan-ten would not have thought. He talked of bowieknives till he found that the People had begun to think of them, and then his Excellency, seeing the People would not grow "conservative," grew "conservative" himself. He has been examining the laws to see why this reluctance. In his conversa-tion with the gentlemen to which I have alluded,

"The people were determined-very determined. It wasn't excitement altogether with them. They seemed to know what they were doing. They were evidently intelligent people—looked like men who might be good citizens, but were resolute against

The acting Governor stated that he had been ex-"laws," and he expressed an opinion of amining the He is an avowed slavery-extensionist, but did not hesitate to condemn the enactments that the National Government is arduously trying to deify. His "opinion" was not elaborate, nor could it, strictly speaking, be called "legal"; it was, however, torcible and succinct. He said "many of them damnable."

As I have said, he has taken his volunteer pronun cismientos in favor of these enactments, under advisement. As he truly says, he has no authority either to change, abolish, or set them at naught; either to change, about to do just as little as he pos but he has determined to do just as inthe as he pos-sibly can, to avoid everything that could possibly lead him into difficulties, and to "wait till Gov. Walker comes, and let Walker manage it." Upon the whole, this decision is decidedly creditable to him. It takes a very parrow view of the case, and does not offer any solution, present or remote, but is, perhaps, the best he can do. Should he continue the advantageous course of investigation to which he seems inclined, he may perhaps learn another still more important fact, namely, that the people object to the usurpation still more than they do to the laws. They object to Missouri making laws for Kansas, and still more do they object to having all the territorial officers appointed by their ruffian enemies from among their most abject tools. The best laws in among the american the administra-tion of such men. To be sure, the "laws" are in full keeping with their other acts, but to point out their discrepancy is like speaking of a murder thus: Well, it was not done decently; it was a bad

plob, done in a haggling, barbarous way.

President Buchanan should issue another proclamation. He should declare to the world that the mation. He should declare to the world that the bogus Territorial laws "shall be enforced." There is a prospect that they may soon die a natural death, and nothing short of the galvanizing influence of an executive pronunciamiento can torture their relax-ing nerves into an expiring wiggle. But these laws must be maintained. They are the creed of the "Democratic" party. "Squatter Sovereignty" has been unceremoniously kicked out, and the only vital element that acts as an adhesive plaster to the party Gov. Walker is to have the "enforcement of the

laws," and Gov. Walker is "coming to come." He may or may not see the matter in the same light as Stanton. And here let me remark, that it was no spentaneous exercise of conscience on the part of the Secretary. The inference is, that he is as sincere a champion of "Southern rights" as when he came to Kansas. He heard the thunder growl and he listened to it. He had sense enough and principle enough not to begin a civil war until he examined what it was for, especially as the chances of such war resulting in his favor were by no means conclusive. But the begus laws must be "en-forced," and the begus officers sustained. What say you, Gov. Walker? What say you, James Buchanan?

SYMPTOMS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., May, 14, 1857.

The State Legislature is to meet early next month, and a great deal of anxiety is felt in many quarters to have a full and active body. Whatever at least expected of it, by the people here, that a State Government and full organization be completed in all its parts, ready for the voluntary adoption of the people, or to meet emergencies. A great many people ask in a panic: "Would you enforce these laws?" The laws would need no coercive power on the part of a State Executive. They would naturally grow into potency with a quiet and silent efficiency that would startle all good law-and-order men. Whether it would be good or bad policy for the State Executive to take affirmative action in regard to that government, it would be, at least, quite unnecessary. In several parts of Kansas there are indications

that if the State Constitution is not sustained in good faith, and a Government framed so that the people, or any county, can adopt it as they please, that action will be taken in the several localities altogether independent of it. Steps are being taken to form temporary city and town governments. following is the declaration on which the citizens of the town of Hyatt predicate a city government they

the town of Hyatt predicate a city government they have just framed and adopted:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, inhabitants of Kansas and settlers of the town of Hyatt, in convention assembled, do hereby organize ourselves into a legal corporate community, subject to laws of our own making, and to such laws as may from time to time be enacted by representatives of our own choice, and to the Constitution of the United States, and to such laws of the General Government as are in accordance therewith. Holding fast to the traditions of our fathers in respect to human rights, we receive these truths as self-evident, 'that all men are stet free and equal: that they are endowed by their creator with certain inaliciable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers From The CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends,' (or a new government, laying its foundation on such prin-ciples, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."
The citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the citizens of the town of Hyatt, being without the citizens of the

any Government of an operative character, and with-out efficers or organization, are necessarily thrown back upon that individual sovereignty contemplated in the organic act of the Territory, and amounced by the framers of the act as the Squatter Sovereignty

principle.'
"As the only 'divine right' of governing emanates from the people, it follows that the sovereignty of the individual is First, the sovereignty of communities next, the sovereignty of associated communities of States third, and the sovereignty of a maion of States

'All history warns us that the teadency of power i to centralization. This danger, if less apparent in re-publies than in despetisms, is still imminent at al-times; thus, 'eternal vigilance' is now as it has ever

times; thus, 'eternal vigitance is now as it has ever been,' the price of liberty.'

"The object of our present union and organization is that we may have the benefit of "law and order.' We have waited already too long for the action of the General Government. We have proved to the world our desire for peace, and our respect for legally con-stituted authority. To acquiesce longer in the present anarchical state of affairs, would be to stultify our alves in the eyes of the nations, and to prove ourselves in the eyes of the nations, and to prove our-selves to be unit to be freemen. When the officers of the General Government shall have awakened to a true sense of their responsibilities to the people, and their allegiance to Freedom, and shall extend to us the benefits of that Constitution which should be their guide and our defense, then we shall be ready to yield an active obedience, in place of a passive non-resist-

But while we thus proclaim eurselves lovers of Dut while we thus proclaim earselves lovers of peace, and conservators of order, while we thus acknowledge the legally constituted anthority of the General Government, and our respect for all its constitutional enactments, while we seriously and earnestly deprecate the least collision with its exercise of even doubtful or miconstitutional powers, we still cannot forget our dignity as men, nor our rights as freemen.

"Prudence "we quote the language of our fathers," Prudence dictates that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transcient eauses; and accordingly all experience has shown that making

should not be changed for light and transcient causes; and accordingly all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a community

find themselves, as we now are, without any form of government, it is their right, it is their duty, to provide themselves with a government, and the neckstary opards for their puture scotnery.

"A denial of this right of self-government is the keyster in the area of every despotism. Upon this denial rests to-day the throne of every tyrait, and the superstructure of every oppression. Desild to a Man, it ignores individual sovereignty, desiled to a profile, it crushes out the sovereignty of the masses.

Self-government is the life-blood of Liberty, Selfgovernment is freedom's divine pulsation! Deprived of it, man becomes a chattel. Deprived of it, nations become effect, and the debris of superstitions and usurpations.

"Men are not made for governments, but governments."

ments are made for men. The rights of a people depend not upon governments, but governme upon and are limited by the rights of the pe "Their 'Magna Charta' comes down from God the Creator, and from Him alone. Thus the legitimate end of all government is to strengthen and secure the sovereignty of the individual. The legitimate end of despotiem is to circumscribe and impair it. Because God has no favorities on earth, therefore has He created all men equal, and made each the owner o himself. Hence man's inalienable selfnood is a truth

questioned only by tyrants and their parasites abroad and at home.
"We therefore intend to exercise the rights guar-We incretere intend to exercise the rights guar-anteed to us by our Creator, by the Constitution of the United States, and by the organic law of this Ferritory. And, as peaceable and law-abiding citizens, we here-by make this declaration of our principles and inten-

There is a touch of "Squatter Sovereignty" in the above that I could recommend to the venerable Secretary of State before he issues his next thesis on that interesting topic. The town government of Hyatt, which is very thorough, is premised by the

We the citizens and residents of the town of Hyatt, in Kansas, accepting the foregoing declaration of principles and determining to act upon them, do hereby agree, each individual in our sovereign capa city, to organize a municipal government for the civil.

regulation and for the protection of the rights and liberties of all who may be citizens of this town.

A county organization has also been completed, and the officers elected in that county. The fol-

and the emeets section in the lowing is part of it:

"Resolved, That a County Court, consisting of one Judge and four Associates, be, and is hereby constituted, who shall hold regular sessions on the first Monday of January, April, July and October of each year, three of whom shall constitute a quorum to transact hall have nower to assess taxes for three of whom shall constitute a quorum to transact business, and who shall have power to assess taxes for the improvement of roads, and building of bridges in our said county; said tax shall in no instance exceed \$1 on the \$100 of property owned by the citizens of the county, and said County Court shall have power to divide the county into suitable Road Districts, and hold an annual election of a Road Supervisor in each and district of the county.

hold an annual election of a Road Supervisor in each road district of the county.

"They shall, also, be constituted a Court or Apdeals, from the decision of the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of Hyatt, and all other towns in the county, with power to issue legal process for the collection of debts, and the recovery of stolen property, within our said county, and also to appoint a Clerk and Sheriff, with deputies, for the execution of legal process, and enforcement of the attendance of Juries and witnesses, "Resolved. That the Road Supervisor of each

enforcement of the attendance of Juries and witnesses,

"Resolved, That the Road Supervisor of each
Road District, when elected, shall have power and is
required to call out and work, three days in each year,
on the roads in his district, every able-bodied male
resident of his district, between the ages of 18 and 60 years. ... Resolved, That the Judge of the County Court

Resorces, that the Judge of the Country Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall divide each township in the country into School Districts, and call an election in each School District of three School Directors for said district, when requested in writing to do so by ten residents of the township."

The proposed nolle prosequi has not yet been entered in the cases of the high-treason prisoners. The cases will get the go-by for the present, however. It is likely that none of the other prisoners or persons indicted will be tried at this time. The general supposition is that all such jarrings are to be avoided until after the booms election for the control of the control of the case of ITEMS OF NEWS. avoided until after the bogus election for constitu-

tional delegates.

In the land office at Lecompton, the main topic of interest has been the investigation relative to the settlement of the town site of Lawrence. Lot-holders and would-be claim-holders are at war, and Mammon is supreme.

Two days ago, I heard another awful story about shooting, but did not believe it. It is still reiterated, and Lawrence rour horses had been stolen from Lecompton some days ago. One of these belonged to a man in Lawrence. As some or these belonged to a man in Lawrence. As some prisoners made their escape about the same time, it was at first charged on them, and they were followed; but this was found to be a mistake. The horse thieves, who are said to be strangers in the Territory and unknown, had taken their booty off toward Nebraska. There were three of them, and they were overtaken near the Nebraska line, but drew pistels and showed fight. The pursuers back to a house, got guns, and again pursued. They shot down the thieves, and left them lying on the road, and came back with the burses.

The young man who had been lawlessly carried out of the Territory by Missourans and lodged in jail in Independence, has just steededd in break-ing out and making his escape. It is reported that ome of his captors have again rentured into the Territory after him. .

AN INTERESTING LITTER. CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS-MODERATION ON THE BORDER-SANTA FE TRADE-BOGUS ELEC-

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune. CARBONDALE, K. T. May 11, 1857.

Allow me to preface this letter wit, a few words to ose who are yet coming to Kanas. If I should sandwich a remark for the benefit oithose who have already visited Kansas this Spring and gone home shricking and shivering, loading the air with procla-mations of their own folly and speading dismay among better and braver men, it tay make suc pioneers ashamed of achievements wen so fiercely heroic as these. Firstly: let every man who purposes seeing Kansas this year, make up his mind firmly and conclusively that he will find no mansions, very few pianes, comparatively nothing in the way of carpets, and a general stagnation a the article of crinoline. Let him take a fond final look at the gravel walk and orchard which his grandpapa provided, and especially let him procure a daguerreotype of that admirable stone wall which closes in his subborn acres. mirable stone wall which closes in his stabborn acres.

Let him make up his mind to eschew such luxuries as butter the moment he gets west of St. Luis. A taste of this article, as it appears on the Missorri boats, will convey to his mind reminiscences of gavanic batteries, Leyden jars, and other scientific stonishments which entered into his early education. Let him expect when he reaches Kansas to find a full-sized sand bar when he reaches Kaneas to find a full-sized sand bar in his stemach and general indications of snags. This will not hurt him. The water of the Misouri resembles a tincture of brick-ward, but in the experience of this writer, it is entirely healthful and damages no one who keeps it unmixed with the lava of Western barrooms. Let our new pioneers come fully prepared to sleep occasionally under the protecting skelter of the stars. A tent or covered wagon, 100 miles west of the Missouri River, are luxuries which any person will learn to appreciate. A genuine Kansas man las many a time made up his bed on prairie-grass, tied his horse to his boot, sleep comfortably and awaked gratefully. While he cheerfully resigns his own mattrass and buffalo robe to the comfort of every stranger, he smiles at the regrets which arise from the memory of the maternal warming-pan. In brief, if you come to Kansas to make a home, you must go to work and make it. If you come expecting to find it already made, you will inevitably be disappointed.

make it. If you come expecting to find it already made, you will inevitably be disappointed.

The present Spring has been in some respects, a disastrous one for Kansas. When I reached the Territory (about one month ago) the weather was sour, disagreeable, and cheerless. Vegetation was contending against desperate odds of drouth and frost. The Indians were asserting, with wry faces, shrugs and objurgations that within their aboriginal memories, no month of March or April had been so "boisterous rough." Many enthusiasts came up the river, expecting to find a ready-made Arcadia. They landed at Leavenworth or Quindaro, hurried to the fire-place, cursed the weather, retreated to the steamboat and negotiated a passage to St. Louis. I must confess that

cursed the weather, retreated to the steamboat and negotiated a passage to St. Louis. I must confess that I do not think Kansas has lost much by these desertions. The chief gainers have been the steamboat ewners and railroad companies, and our candidates for pioneer honors have turned out chiefly illustrations of the vacuum existing between the fool and his money.

The Kansas City Enterprise of last week contained an article commenting on the manifesto of Mr. Secretary Stanton. Having taken some pains to ascertain the drift of public seatiment in this town, I was not surprised to find this editor haiting between two opinions, and finally deciding to condemn Mr. Stanton on no particular grounds. The substances of The Exterprise's article is that Mr. Stanton had better hold

is tongue, go about his business, if he happens to his tongue, go about his business, it he happens to have any, and not be creating a mass. This is a very fair expression of feeling as it comes to the surface in Western Missouri. Not having made the puise of Missouri towns the subject of special diagnosis, I would not presume to decide whether anything poison-ous or explosive is concealed under their smiling exte-rior or not. My firm belief, however, is that a solver Missouries could not be drawered for fighting purposes.

nor of not. My firm bench nowes, is that a society missourian could not be dragged, for fighting purposes, forty miles west of the Kansas boundary by the best pair of nules in the Territory.

Perhaps a brief digression on the subject of the Santa Fe trade and traders may not be uninteresting to the readers of The Tribune. Carbondale is on the Santa Fe road, forty miles south-west of Lawrence.

Consequently I am in the way of seeing whatever Santa Fe road, forty lines southwest or the consequently I am in the way of seeing whatever there is to see in this great and singular traffic. An outward Santa Fé train consists of mules, wagons, Mexicans and Missourians, to suit contractors. Usually ten mules are harnessed to one wagon and driven by one man, who walks by the side of his team or rides are of the animals. The promisers or contractor rides one man, who walks by the side of his team or rides one of the animals. The proprietor or contractor rides a horse in advance of his train and ascertains the con-dition of the road, and selects suitable places for en-campment. The wagons are very large and heavy, and leaded to their utmost capacity with goods of every description: cottons, woolens, silks, boots, shoes, hats, ready-made clothing, hardware and whatever else the fashions of New-Mexico require. These goods are shipped from St. Louis to Kansas City by steamboat, and there transferred to gigantic covered arks and shipped from St. Louis to Kansas City by steamboat, and there transferred to gigantic covered arks and dragged by mules over 800 miles of weary distance. The drivers are generally of the same complexion as the mules—that is, about the color of an earthen spittoon. When two Mexican trains meet, the drivers rush away from their teams in frantic joy, embrace and kies each other with the transport and excitement of long separated lovers, and then proceed to shake hands and inquire the prospects of grass—the mules meanwhile braying an accompaniment to this strange ceremony like trombones from the Plutonian orchestra. The manner of life in a Santa Fé train is exceedingly simple, and genbones from the Fritain is exceedingly simple, and generally free trom moiestations of etiquette. At sunset the mules are unharnessed and allowed to take care of themselves till morning. Their masters get out their tents and camp-kettles, regale themselves with buffalomeat, bacon, pilot-bread, psaims and yarn-spinning. At sunrise the mules present themselves to be harnessed, the train moves on twenty or thirty miles, again encamps—and so on to Santa Fé. Ketuning they bring back wool, buffalorobes, hides, cattle and specie. The Santa Fé trade has made great fortunes in both Missouri and New Mexico. Formerly Independence was the great-starting point, but latterly Kansas City. Westport, Westport, Westport, Westport, which is the river will ultimately concentrate the business and reap its profits. I think it will be some point in Kansas rather than Missouri. I have thus far met three Free-State men who talk of voting at the bogus election, but unfortunately none of them are registered. Two of them made regular application at the proper quarter, but their names life in a Santa Fé train is exceedingly simple, and gen

hone of them are registered. To them above egal lar application at the proper quarter, but their name-were either misspelt by the copyist, or rejected as un-worthy by the great man who presides over the cen-sus of that county. These applicants for the elective franchise are honest, honorable, and valuable citizens franchise are honest, honorable, and valuable citizens. They are new-comers, and passed for good Democrats in Illinois. They are thoroughly in favor of a free State, and though they differ radically from me in their plans of keeping Slavery out of Kansas, I am bound to respect their ignorance of the way things are done by bogns authorities "under the Constitution of the United States." If they have the faith which believes a great good will flow naturally and penceably from a grim succession of atrocity and outrage, I admire at that faith.

mire at that faith.

Please allow me to record that the Free-State men will not rote at that election. They have been violently assailed by enemies, and grievously approached by every lukewarm friend. They have been soberly chastised by artful dodgers, and given over to the adversary by quacks and quidnanes promiseuously. With facts so patent as the fraud and falsehood of their so called "election," they see nothing in this commingling of cries but another part of the conspiracy to deprive them of their liberties. Men with no better constitution for the past two years than scoffing at to deprive them of their liberties. Men with no bette occupation for the past two years than scoffing a "bleeding Kansas," are now paised with afright lest Kansas be made a Slave State, through—what Neg*ect of Free-State men to risk their liberties a thimble-rigging.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE A. R. P. CHURCH. The Synod was opened with prayer by the Mon-ERATOR. The first half hour was appropriated to devotional exercises. The roll was called, and the minites of the previous session read and approved. A report from the Presbytery of Iowa was read and

An address was read directed to the Evange Conference to be held at Berlin in the mouth of Sep-

The Rev. D. HARFER presented a memorial from the Presbytery of Springfield, Ohio—the result of a meeting of Reformed Churches held at Xenia—the subject being "Ecclesiastical Union," signed by 227

The Hon, A. C. Niven hoped it would be laid on the table, to stay there.
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the report of James Pinkerton, the Synodical Agent, to attend to the bequest of Win. H. Smith, reported and recommended the following resolution:

Recolved, That whatever money may be yet coming to this Synod, when ead estate is finally settled, shall be paid over by the proper person er persons to the Treasurer of General Synod to be applied to the use of the Foreign Missions.

The committee on Home Missions then made its

final report.

The Rev. Dr. McCarrell moved that the address

The Rev. Dr. McCarrell moved that the address to the Evangelical Conference, to be held at Berlin in September, be approved and recommended for the signatures of the members of Synod.

It was moved that the Synod go into conference on the state of religion within the bounds of the Synod and that this be made the order of the day for 3 o'clock. Laid on the table.

The Basis of Usion was now declared in order.

The Rev. Mr. Currie of Caledonia Presbytery, was a friend of union, but he had objections to the Basis of Union. He took exceptions to the article upon Saving Faith, that of Evangelical Repentance and that upon Communion. He could have no sympathy with the objection to occasional hearing. He approved of the article upon Slavery. The sympathy of all Christians should be exercised in behalf of the weak and helpiess. The advancing tendency of this age defied the staying of action on this subject. As to the covenanting article it was out of date, it belonged to other men and other times, and it would be impossible ever to get the young men of America who are the elders in the Presby. other men and other times, and it would be impossi-ble ever to get the young men of America who are the elders in the churches, and the ministers in the Presby-teries. He also objected to the appendix having refer-ence to the adoption of the Confession of Faith as it stands. He hoped the matter would not be driven to an issue at the present crisis.

The Rev. Ww. Cosser of Westmoreland could see

The Rev. MM. Cosner of Westiners and could see no objections to the proposed basis; he could not dislike it; it anticipated union, and he was anxious to promote union. He thought that two bodies who were one in principle and in doctrine ought to be organically one. He had been astounded by some of the statements made by members on that floor, indications he thought of a want of union somewhere. He could never go down to his Presbytery and report to them "no union yet." He would not censure any member, but he could not sympathize with the idea that had been mooted on that floor by brethren who expressed fear of being cut off; such language was un-called for, and he heped that a better spirit would ani-mate the brethren in the further discussion of the sub-

The Rev. John Brash utterly repudiated the article The Rev. John Brash interly repulsated the article on Saving Faith; it contained heresy, and was therefore at variance with his belief. In reference to the article on Slaveholding, he must say that he was an abolitionist, and believed Slavery to be a crying sin which called aloud for the opposition of every Christian. He also took exception to the article on Com-

nan. He also took exception to the article on Com-numing on the same grounds of previous speakers.

The Rev. Matthew McKinstry would remine the brethren opposed to the basis of union that its ad-vocates had consciences to obey as well as they. In advocating the basis, the dictates of conscience had to be respected. Eighteen years have passed since the subject of Union began to be agitated in the Asso-ciate Exception of Church and its vindicators were still the subject of Union began to be agritated in the Asso-ciate Reformed Church, and its vindicators were still charged with being in hot haste. Hot haste! How long would that cry be heard! how long betore a union shall have been consummated! He hoped that any such basis as would be overtured to the Associate Clurch as the result of the arguments promulged on the floor of the Synod would be refused by that body; and if he was there when any such an overture was proposed, he would vote against it. The objections so recently made on the floor of the Synod were never thought of years ago, when the Associate Synod began to approximate the basis offered for their acceptance. Not only so, but the Synod had been receding in another direction. He was astounded, therefore to recognize so much inconsistency in the conduct of brethren toward the basis of union.

The Rev. J. K. ANDREWS believed that the present

dismitted state of the two churches was a great evil; but it would be a greater evil to consummate a union upon such a basis as that offered for their considera-

edged, and be objected to union on that basis because be differed very materially with many of the things centained in it. He deemed a union possible on com-mon grounds without fixing any new landmarks. The Rev. Mr. LORRIMER offered prayer, and the Synod adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

At a large and influential meeting of the Sixteent Ward Republican Association, held Friday, May 22, at Union Hall, the following resolutions offered by G. G. Butler, Chairman of Special Committee, were unai-

Butier, Chairman of Special Committee, were unaimously adopted:

Reacked, That the Constitution of the State of New-York provides a mode for the expression of the will of the people by provides a mode for the expression of the will of the people by the enactment of laws through a Legislature and an Executive of their election. That it is alike the duty and highest privilege of any citizen to henor and obey all laws properly passed, and it is no part of the power of the Jadesiary to enact laws or prohibit the execution of those enacted.

Resolved, That while it is the right of any American citizen to context the expediency and constitutionality of any and all laws it is more the less his duty to conform to their requisitions until legally annulled, and any such course of resistance as that of Fert ando Weed and his supporters (civil and military) to the Metropolitan Police bill is treases to the State.

Resolved, That as law abiding citizens, we submit the adjudication of the laws recently passed by the Legislature in relation to this city to the proper tribunal, though we have no doubt of either the expediency or constitutionality of those laws: and we do condemn the heartless and reckless conduct of the Mayor of this city, and I tess a acting with him, in their resisting by force the enactments of the Legislature, and in manifesting a spirit of turbulent and factions resistance to the law ill becoming a party which, under the prefext of Law and Order, has insisted upon obedience to laws the most illegal and tyramical in Kansas.

Rereited, That the city of New York presents for the first

ing a party which, under the present of Law and Order, has insisted upon obedience to law she most illegal and tyraumical in Karaar.

Revelved. That the city of New York presents for the first time in the history of civilized nations the problem of governing on purely Demonstho principles a metropolis of a million of inhabitants; that the task is rendered ten-fold more difficult by the presence of an immense floating population whose vote, legal and illegal, can control the city, that to the solution of this problem a well-organized Police force is a matter of the first necessity in which the people of the State and not of city only have the deepest interest, and therefore, that we deem it the duty of all good sittlens to tender to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and we hereby pledge them our analysided support in maintaining their rights under the act from which they derive their apploutment.

PRESBYTERIAN (N. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY. CLEVELAND, O., May 21, 1857.

The annual meeting of this Assembly is likely to be one of unusual interest, on account especially of two questions which are to be discussed. The action of the American Home Missionary Society through its Executive Committee, has excited very different feelings in different sections and parties in the New School Pres byterian Church. One class received with exultation the action which refused assistance to those churches which tolerate slaveholding. Another class regard it as infringing on the essential feature of Presbyterianism in thus erecting a voluntary society into a tribunal superior to the Presbytery. Unquestionably the ecclesiastical principle has been developed largely in the church within a few years, especially since the meeting in Utica five years ago, when certain measures were instituted which served to individualize the action of

instituted which served to individualize the action of the Church as distinguished from the cooperative action of former years in connection with the Congregationalists. The resolution of the Home Missionary Society has been approved by many Presbyteries at the West, and it has been condemned by many of those more closely associated with Philadelphia than with New-York.

closely associated with Philadelphia than with New-York.

This Home Missionary question is but one phase of the main question, which will come up on the memorials of several Presbyteries, calling on the General Assembly to take more decisive action in reference to the position of the Southern Presbyteries, many of whose members openly declare themselves to be slaveholders, and glory in it, defying the Assembly to do its utmost. The letters of Dr. Ross, of Huntsville, Alabama, published in The Philadelphia Christian Observer, have served to complicate the general question, and also the side issue in the Home Missionary Society. In those letters, he declares Slavery to be a divine institution, authorised by the Bible and regulated by it. This declaration, sanctioned, as it is by many New-School Presbyterians in the South, and defended in more than one New-School newspaper, has elicited school Presbyterians in the South, and received a more than one New-School newspaper, has elicited prodigious feeling among the Western and North-west-ern Presbyteries. Many members of the Assembly speak in gloemy terms of the prespect, but no predic-tions can yet be made about the result, which may, perhaps be foresbadowed in the election of the Mode-ster, this affection.

perhaps be foreshadowed in the election of the Moderator this afternoon.

At 11 o'clock this morning, the last Moderator, the Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., Vice-President of Union College, preached the opening sermon. In these exercises he was assisted by the Rev. Thornton A. Mills, D. D., formerly of Indianapolis. Dr. Hickok selected the passage in Exodus xvii.: 11—13, as his text. He expounded the passage, showing that Israel's triumph over Amalek depended upon the harmonious co-operation of all the means employed in securing the grand result. Moses, and Aaron, and Hur, and Joshua, and the soldiers, all must do their part in order to triumph. The failure of any one of these produced grand result, Moses, and Aaron, and Hur, and Joshua, and the soldiers, all must do their part in order to triumph. The failure of any one of these produced temporary defeat. His theme he deduced in these words: "The Church of God, thoroughly organized "and faithfully at work, shall perpetually trumph." This theme was examined under three propositions, viz: 1. The Christian Church is God's institution. 2. All parts of this divine organization must work together, according to the grand design. And—3. Such harmonious cooperation will secure constant, success

er, according to the grand design. And—3. Such harmonious cooperation will secure constant success. Under the first head, after fully discussing the general principle that the Christian Church is God's institution, the preacher descended to the particular declaration that every Presbyterian Church, while freely and liberally contributing to the general cause of Christ through other channels of voluntary effort, is bound to give heed to every call which comes legitimately from ts own organization

give heed to every call which comes legitimately from its own organization.

The second head of discourse was examined at length in the light of analogy and experience. In its special relations to the Presbyterian Church, it was shown that the pastor or bishop, the elder, the deacon and the private members of the Church must cooperate harmoniously in the grand design of the Church. For God will not permit his own mystical body to suffer long as "by a broken tooth or a foot out of joint."

That such harmonious action will give the Church perpetual success, was argued, first, from the fact that otherwise there would be an impeachment of the divine wisdom. 2d. A failure here would subvert the faith of the meral universe. 3d. A proof of success is also given in the manifest tendencies of such united cooperation. 4th. Experience declares that such cooperation shall be successful. The inferences were, let, By reason of human imperfections, this harmonious cooperation is not likely always to be expected, and therefore, occasionally, disaster is to be looked for. This thought was elaborated at length, and with power. Under this influence, Dr. Hickok remarked, among other things, that "Slavery is yet to "be so defined, and its system and working so clearly "to be approphended that the year body of the Church." with power. Under this influence, Dr. Hickok remarked, among other things, that "Slavery is yet to "be so defined, and its system and working so clearly "to be apprehended, that the great body of the Church "shall come clearly to know what forms of servitude "are righteous and may be permitted, and what are "essentially unrighteous, and must be purged out at "any sacrifice, that the old leaven may not be allowed "to spoil the new loof. Our Church is among the "strest and safest, and furthest on the way to this desired and destined consummation."

"screet and safest, and furthest on the way to this de"screet and destined consummation."

I would be glad to give a fuller abstract of this able
and interesting sermon, but the want of time forbids.
It was less than an hour in length, and was fistened to
with unflagging interest by a large congregation.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the Assembly met and
elected, by a very large majority, the Rev. Samuel
W. Fisher, D. D., of Cincinnati, as Moderator. The
Revs. Moses Gray of Kentucky, and Duffield of Philadelphia, were elected temporary Clerks.

CRICKET.

MATCH BETWEEN THE SECOND ELEVEN OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB AND FIRST ELEVEN OF YON-KERS CLUB. The pleasant and healthful game of Cricket, which

for a long period of years, was nearly monopolized by the English, and almost exclusively confined to the limits of Great Britain, is rapidly growing into favor with the young men of America, and especially in New-York and its surrounding cities and villages. Where there was one club ten years ago, a score of them now exist, and the number is increasing with each succeeding year. A large number of clubs are new in frequent practice in this vicinity, and the present season promises to be one of unusual interest o the lovers of the game.

The inaugurating match of the season upon the ricket grounds at Hoboken took place on Saturday between the Second Eleven of the New-York Club and he First Eleven of the Yonkers Club. The weather was everything that could be desired, and the play drew a large number of visitors to the ground, among whom there were representatives from the St. George Club of this city and the clubs of Newark, Paterson, Manhattanville and Harlem. It being yet early in the season, and the men not having had practice enough to get themselves in good play, they did not make as favorable an exhibition of their science as upon some former occasions; but, considering their freshness, the score looks very well. The play commenced at 11 upon such a basis as that observed for their considera-tion. Evidently the church was not prepared for union. The Rev. J. D. Grasson was opposed to the union upon the basis because he was unwilling to add any. thing to the standards of communion already acknowl-

which was served upon the ground by that old printer

The first innings was nearly an even pull between the two Clubs, the New-Yorkers coming out only three ahead; while it must be acknowledged that the Yonkers boys were a little unfortunate in having two of their best men (Bashford and Pilkington) put out by the accurate and troublesome bowling of Balliers before they had made a count. The fielding of the Yonkers Club was very good, but they did not seem equal to their opponents at the bat. In the second innings a majority of the New-Yorkers played rather poorly, but the handsome scores of Buchanan, Harrison and Spivey put them beyond the reach of their rivals, and they won the match. The following is

THE SCORE. NEW-YORK CLUB.

First Innings.

Max. 1 b. w. 3 Bray, b. Pilkington.
Rochefort, b. Bashford. B. Rochefort, b. Pilkington.
Bailtere, b. Bashford. B. Rochefort, b. Pilkington.
Bulcharan, c. A' Furniss, b.
Pilkinkton. Bailtere, b. Pilkington.
Bailtere, b. Pilkington.
Bailtere, b. Pilkington.
Towers, c. Smith, b. Pilkington.
Spivey, c. Shonnard, b. Bashford.
Buchanan, run out.
Spivey, c. Cuddby, b. Bashford.
Spivey, c. Cuddby, b. Bashford.
Bashford.
Bashford.
Buchanan, run out.
Spivey, c. Cuddby, b. Bashford.
Bashford.
Buchanan, run out.
Buchanan, run out. Harrison, e. Smith, b. Pilk-ington. Ibbotson, b. Bashford. Perkins, b. Bashford. Total New-Yorkers 124

ONKERS CLUS.

6 Smith, a. Max, b. Balliere...
4 Bashford, b. Rochefort.
1 Garrison, c. and b. Rochefort.
5 Shomard, b. Rochefort.
2 Englisb, b. Rochefort.
6 Steadwell, l. b. w.
4 A. Furniss, c. Spivey, b.
6 Rochefort
Dail T. Furniss, b. Balliere.
6 Pilkington, run out.
1 Cudiky, run out.
1 Cudiky, run out.
1 Howarth, b. Rochefort.
8 Byes. English, run out...... A match, which is exciting considerable interest and speculation, is to take place to-day (Monday), at Ho-

boken, between the First Eleven of the New-York Club and sixteen of the Newark Club, This is a first class match, and there will doubtless be some good play. Among those announced are the following: NATCHES TO COME, New-York City vs. The United States-at Hobokon,

June 8. Eleven Englishmen vs. Eighteen Americans—at Hoboken, June 10 or 11.
Second Elevens of the New-York and Newark Clabs
- at Hoboken, June 18.
St. George vs. New-York Club—at Hoboken, Ju-

1. Eleven of New-York Club vs. Sixteen of Newark Club. Return game—at Newark, Aug. 5. Second Elevens of the Newark and New-York Glabs, Return game—at Newark, Aug. 15. St. George vs. New-York Club—at Hobokea,

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Police Commissioners held but one session on aturday last, at 10 a. m. at their office, No. 88 White

The decision in the case of Lieut. Horrigan of the Fifth Ward having been reserved, came up first in order. Contrary to general expectation, the sentence was only suspension from pay and duty for 30 days. Daniel L. Files and Henry Evans of the Fifth Ward,

whose trial for insubordination took place on Friday, were suspended from pay and duty for ten days each. Succeeding the announcement of sentences in the foregoing cases, an examination was entered upon in the cases of Lieut. Thaddeus C. Davis, of the Tenth Ward; Lieut. Theodore W. Story, of the Fifth Ward, and Serg't Stephen Johns, of the Broadway squad, Reserved Corps. The charges preferred against each were insubordination. These charges were drawn up in the same form with those preferred against previous parties, as heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE. None of them appearing to rebut the charge, a sentence of peremptory dismissal from the Department was pronounced against each of them.

No formal business in addition to the above was ransacted by the Commissioners. During the day a arge number of patrolmen called upon Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, and stated that they were in & dilemma as to which set of Commissioners, in the present anarchical state of things, to give their adhesion to. They stated that retaining their place on the Municipal Police was a matter of simple bread and lutter for themselves and families. They were afraid to declare for either party, not knowing which of them would retain the ascendancy. They wished, therefore, his advice as to what action they should take in the premises. The Deputy Superintendent's reply

was to obey their superior officers, no matter w they were. waited upon Mr. Matsell at the City Hall and made a formal demand of the books, papers, &c., pertaining to the Police Department in his possession. He was received with marked politeness by Mr. Matsell, but the request was denied, Mr. Matsell saying in explanation that the police property in his possession, referred to in the act under which Mr. Carpenter claimed to hold the office of Deputy Superintendent, he had da-

livered some time since to Mayor Wood. No further interview ensued between the two.

The following Captains sent in their reports to the Metropolitan Police on Saturday and yesterday: Capt. Hopkins, Third District; Capt. Porter, Twelftla District; Capt. Dilks, Fifteenth District; Capt. Speight, Twenty-first District; Lieut. J. S. Broadway, Reserved Corps; Lieut. Davis, Tenth District. Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh District, reported that his station-house had been taken out of his hands, and he was unable to make his returns to the new Commis-

It is understood that several ohter Captains will doclare for the new Board this day. The new Commissioners are in search of new station houses, and have issued the following notice to that

ioners, which otherwise he would have done.

effect:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF METROPOLITAS POLICE DISTRICT, NO. 88 WHITE STREET.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1847.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police will receive proposals at their office, No. 38 White street, in the city of New York, for the lease of a suitable tenement in each of the present police districts of the city of New York; said tenement to be of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the police force, for the ledging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and the temporary detention of persons arrested for offenses, &c. By order of the

THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS.

The following document from headquarters shows that the attempt of Alderman Wilson and a man named Turner, to pervert the members of various Target companies for the ulterior benefit of Mayor Wood, has no official sanction:
HEAD QUARTERS NEW-YORK CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS,

official sanction:

HEAD QUARTERS NEW-YORK CITIZEN VOLUNTERES, }
The Commander-in-Chief of the late parade of the New-York Citizen Volunteers having seen published actices of meetings to be held by the First and Second Divisions of that organization for the purpose of offering the support of that body in a maliar y capselty in the contest now pending between the Municipal and State authorities, takes occasion to say:
That the New York Citizen Volunteers were an organization having no other object than to combine the independent military companies of the city into one compact and disciplined corps for instruction and parade;
That no authority having been conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and the Generals of Division and their Staff, but in connection with the Parade of the 23d of Aprilliars, their authority and term of office were limited to that parade and its incidents.

That all necessary orders under the power conferred upon him will be issued as heretofore by the Commander-in-Chief from Headquarters, and through the regular channels of communication recognized in military bodies;
That the meetings purporing to have been held under the auspices of the Generals of the First and Second Divisions of this body, were held without any orders consent, or collusions, emanating from head-quarters;
That there is no right or authority in any of the officers or members of this organization to call assemblies thereof for pellicical paraces, or to commit this body to any course of political accommon whatseever:

That the wellow proceedings on the part of the members of the West of the Chief row of the foreign to the other work of the New York Citizen Volunteers, as such, are foreign to the officers of the West York Citizen Volunteers, as such, are foreign to the of the New York Citizen Volunteers, as such, are foreign to the other contents.

cal action whatsoever:

That all political proceedings on the part of the members
of the New York Citizen Volunteers, as such, are foreign to the
character and purposes of the organization, and of no further
force than as the expression of the individual opinions of those
persons taking part in each proceedings.

By order of HENRY WILSON, Commander-in-Chief.
WM. H. DISEROW, Adjutant General.

THE POLICE IN BROOKLYN-CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The conflict of authority between the "Deputy Superintendent" and those who oppose the Metropol-